ion's or Polit's Administrations refused to accept of the exclusive privilege of the right of way for the Ship exclusive privilege of the right of way for the Ship Consil when voluntarily tendered. He desied that he had sought to make this a perty question, but had advocated it on the ground of merit and not on the setherity of great men. He was willing to leave the setherity of great men. He was willing to leave the furth of way for a Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific under the local of States exclusively, and not a European parturable. If we had obtained it, we could have been to its United States exclusively, and not a European parturable. If we had obtained it, we could have opened the Canal to all the world on such terons as we thought the Canal to all the world on such terons as we thought the Canal to all the world on the country of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty! He has not even secured the light of way for a Canal either jointly or separately. He is responsible for having defeated a Canal between the ground of the parturable of the Canal of t son's or Polk's Administrations refused to accept of the condition. The man who judges the condition of America by that of Europe will certainly fail. The Senator had arraigned him for having attempted to aronse unkind feeling between the United States and England—he denied the charge as unjust. He had attempted to such thing; he had only attempted to plant our relations on friendly terms by speaking the truth, as we and they know it to exist. He had said frankly that he did not thick England loves us, and that it was useless to pretend we love her. In this connection he referred to the fact that England is continually arming on our coast, planting cannon on every barren rock, pointing cost, planting cannot on every barren rock, pointing her guns at America. If she is friendly to us, why does she do this? If this be an evidence of friendshy, we sught to reciprocate it, and point our guns at her. The only way to preserve friendly relations is to let her know that we understand her policy, and that we are transitation from a free should be properly and the second of the policy and that we are transitations are should be policy.

out our processes is honorable and liberal—hers is universal, unkind, and unjust and we ought to tell her so. He did not desire to annex any more territary, but the day will come when we will be compelled to do it—treaties cannot prevent it. His course was to give no pledges on the subject, but shide our time, and then do what you interests may require. er our interests may require.

Mr. Butlen said if this was a mere gladia-Mr. Butler said if this was a mere about brisl contest he might feel induferent to the debate, but topics had been discussed and scottiments award from which he totally dissented. He did not propose now which he totally dissented he did not propose now the discussion, but thought it unfortunate which he totally dissented. He did not propose now be go into the discussion, but thought it unfortunate that the resolution of the Senator from Delaware was introduced. It had given rise to an unpropitious discussion on our foreign affairs which should not be included in open Senate. He dissented from the Senator from Illinois, that it was the duty of the President or the Secretary of State to have sent to the Senate the Bise Treaty with a view of being amended to serve the ends contemplated by it.

not pushlanimous as to submit to her aggressions. Let her understand what we say, and that we mean to carry out our professions, and she will be careful not to trans-press. Our course is honorable and liberal—hers is al-

Mr. Douglas explained-He had said the His Treaty having come to the Department of State without the authority to negotiate it, the Department was at liberty to withhold it, or send it to the Senate for smendment; and that if the Secretary of State at that time (Mr. Clayton) had been in favor of the exclusive privilege for making a canal, he might have sent it here. Mr. BUTLER resumed-There were in that

treaty provisions repugnant to the Constitution, and therefore the President was restrained by his oath from tending it to the Senate for the ratification of his advacers. The President ought to perfect a treaty before he sends it here. It should be an entirety. To ask the Senate to mold a treaty would change the whole policy of this Government. Nations must meet with the penalties of transgression as individuals, and if treaties are to be disreparated by a surfit of payment was recommended. are to be disregarded by a spirit of aggressive progress, and the doctrine "might makes right" established, we will grow fast, but not live long. Are we to fulfill des-lay without law and restraint? We must rely on and the destrine "might makes right" established, we will grow fast, but not live long. Are we to fulfill destiny without law and restraint? We must rely on treaties which ought not to be disregarded except for causes which justify war. When we despise England, we must despise the tree on the fruit of which we have fed. We must despise Hampsten, Sidney, Chatham, Shakspore and Burke.—There was no country on God Almighty's earth he keed so much as his own, but he loved England because she was his mother, and was proud of the tributary streams which she had poured out on America. The very Common Law itself made us. We have English law and literature—and was he to be told we must despise England? He did not wish to court any occasion to become hostile to her. This debate was calculated to sow the seeds of bitterness.

Mr. Douglas wished to say to the Senator that the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the

that the Mexican treaty was not an entirety when the President sent it to the Senate. He regarded it as con-bining obnoxious provisions, yet it was modified and ruified, and became the law of the land.

Mr. BUTLER-I think it was sent here as an tirety, the President saying Trist had no authority to

Mr. Douglas further explained his views and repeated, we should never make a weaty unless we can faithfully execute it. He did not argue in favor of vio repeated, we should never make a "early unless we can faithfully execute it. He did not argue in favor of violiting any treaty. The Senator says we ought to love England, because she is our mother. Now it is hard to tell who our mother was. We have a great many mothers—we have here English, Irish, Scotch, French, Norman, Spanish, every kind of descent. All we have found valuable in England we have adopted, and that which was injurious we have rejected. I did not speak la terms of unkindness to England, but in speaking of monuments, the point I made was this, that we should set shut our eyes to the fact, that the policy which England is pursuing has its origin in hossility toward us, lad is not to embance our interests. While the Senator spoke of England pouring in her streams of refreshing intelligence, I thought that the streams of abolition, treaton and insurrection, which she had poured into South Cirolins and other slave-holding Staces of this Union, would at least excuse him from indorsing these streams of literature under the name of "Uncle Touris Cabin," and other works. [Trimendous applause in the gallery and cries of "good," "good."]—works libelling us and ter institutions, and holding us up to the hate and prejudice of the world. While engaged in this, he was the last to compliment her for her refreshing streams of literature. [Renewed applause.] The Chair suppressed the disorder, and or-

The Chair suppressed the disorder, and ordered the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. Adams—I hope they will be cleared.

Mr. Douglas—I hope they will.

Mr. Butler—When I spoke of gratitude, I spoke of those things which we have in common interest. Ide not thank the Senator for going out of his say, and indicating impure streams. I spoke of the treams which Authors and Orators have poured out you us, which I hope have been refreshing to him, and the intelligence of the age. I did not expect a miserable allusion to "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—it was ad captanta and not manly made.

Mr. Douglas - I spoke in terms of reverence d respect of the monuments of statesmen in England, Patriotism, legal learning, science and literature—of that was greaf, noble, and admirable. I did not exto go back two or three centuries to jus pect statesmen to go back two or three contact when I by the aggressions of the present are. And when I hard the plaudits relative to the past, I thought I had a best to the present enormities of England.

and the plaudits relative to the past, I thought I had alticle to the present enormities of England.

Mr. Butler—I should like to know how how the company of the company o

England is responsible for "Uncle Tom's Cabin." If the Senator takes the sickly sentimentality of the day as an exponent of the English heart and literature, very well. I alluded to our commercial relations with England, and our connection as a civilized nation, and would the Senator postpone her?

Mr Douglas—I would postpone her, or give her a greater professore than other nations, but treat

her a greater preference than other nations, but treat her as duty requires.

Mr. BUTLER—We can find sickly sentiment-

all that. [Laughter.]
Mr. CLATTON replied to Mr. Douglas, and repeated the arguments heretofore advanced by him in justifying his course in negotiating the Bulwer and Clay-

ton Treaty. He contended he had proved from the testimony of the most distinguished statesmen who ever lived that the exclusive privilege of making the ship canal was not to be desired, and that the true principle is to negotiate for all nations to pass that great high way on the same terms. The Senator boast that we are great, a giant Republic, and the Sountor himself is said to be a Little Giast [laughter.] and everything which he talks about is gigastic. [Renewed laughter] He (Mr. Clayton) concurred in the remarks of Secretary Everett relative to Cube, and in the course of President Fillmore respecting that island. He knew how easy it was to excite prejudice against England, and as a reply to the Senator's observations on that head, caused to be read a portion of Washington's Farewell Address, with a view of refreshing the Senate.

Mr. Fish introduced a resolution, which lies over, proposing an amendment to the rule defining who

over, proposing an amendment to the rule defining who shall be admitted to the floor. This was to prevent per-sons not privileged from entering the Chamber and oc-

The Senate, after an Executive Session, ad

Washington, Wednesday, March 16, 1853.
The Senate to-day confirmed all the nomina

tions which had been reported upon—upward of a hundred in number.

The nomination of Lieut. Gardener, promoted to Captain in the First Rey ment of Dragoons, was laid on the table by a large majority, the post being claimed by Lieut Schaumberg.

Among the nominations to-day were the fol-

lowing: Loren P. Waldo, of Connecticut, Commissioner of Pensions, vice Heath: Mr. Colcock, of S. C., Collector of the Port of Charleston; Benj. F. Hallett, District Attorney, Massachusette; Joel Paimer, Indian Agent for Oregon; S. B. Forney, Postmaster, Barnstable, Mass.; and Fisher A. Hildreth, Postmaster, Lowell, Mass.

### The Foreign Ministers and the President

Confirmations.

Washington, Wednesday, March 16, 1853. The members of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps were yesterday presented to President Pierce. M. Bodisco made the usual formal address in French and was replied to by the President.

The Union announces the following appointments confirmed: S. J. Bridges, Appraiser-General for the Pacific coast; J. H. Toulmin, Poetmaster at Mobile

Washington, Wednesday, March 16, 1853, The witness Togre was recalled at his own request, and explained some points in his evidence given yesterdsy. He now distinctly recollected having seen Dr. Gardiner in the City of Mexico in 1845.

The witness's expenses in coming and staying here, and returning home, amounted to upward of \$800, as he ascertained from the bills, and were borne by Gov-

ernment.
Noah E. Smith sworn-Resided in Mexico City, from

Noah E. Smith sworn—Resided in Mexico City, from 1831 or 1832, until 1848; saw Dr. Gurdiner there from 42 to 44; He appeared well dressed, and made a good living by his protession; conversed with him in 44, just before he left; Gardiner said he was going into the interior to practice dentistry; could do better there, as there were not so many dentists there.

James Wright, a miner, testified that he met Gardiner on a steamboat in May, 1840, on his way to Mexico; that he had not then recans enough to may his way to the

on a steamboat in May, 1840, on his way to Mexico; that he had not then means enough to pay his way to the City of Mexico, and told witness he would practice denistry in the towns from Vera Cruz to Mexico to raise the means for getting there; saw him afterwards in Puebla practicing dentistry—and in 1842 saw him in Mexico, where he remained until 1844, practicing denistry and no other business; Garniner left Mexico in 1844, and told witness he owned part of a share in a wine in Marilla, end was going to it; witness never saw 1644, and told withess he owned part of a share in a mine in Marilla, and was going to it; witness never saw him after that till he came here; met him one day at Willard's, with Togno and Sayres; Gardiner passed wine at table to them; after dinner they met in the passage, when Gardiner asked witness if he and the others were not here as witnesses against him; witness told him he was, and did not want any more conversation with him, and advised him not to pass any more wine to him as it would not be reciprocated.

with him, and advised him not to pass any more wine to him as it would not be reciprocated. Sixy odd papers, letters, &c., in Spanish were pre-sented to witness, which he identified as being signed by George A. Gurdiner. These papers show Gardiner's whereabouts in various parts of Mexico from 1844 to 1847, and his diversified occupations. As neither Court, Jury or Counsel understood Spanish, they were laid aside to be translated to the Jury to-morrow morning. The cross-examination was commenced but not concluded, when the Court adjourned.

Washington, Wednesday, March 16, 1843. There is a rumor that the Editor of The Rick mond Whig has gone to Baltimore to fight a duel with Member of Congress whom he had severely handled It is probable the difficulty will be adjusted.

### Arrival of Southern Mails-Details of Mex. lenn News-The Fire on the ships America

and Belmont.

Baltimonk, Wednesday, March 16, 1853.

New-Orleans papers of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were received to-night. Thursday's are still due.

The main points of the news in the papers ave been anticipated by telegraph.
City of Mexico dates to the 22d ult. state that Schor Torrel and Schor Castillo Lauzas have been named plenipotentiaries on the part of Mexico to treat with Judge Conkling for the settlement of terms of neutrality on the treaty of Tehuantepec.

A special commission was formed on the 17th

A special commission was formed on the 17th ult., for the purpose of opening an interocenatic communication between Acapulco and Vera Cruz.

Nearly all the States that have yet cast a vote for Precident, have voted for Santa Aña. Gen. Lembardine was reorganizing the army. The Spanish Minister, Schor Zagas, has been superseded by the Marquis of Rivero.

Gen. Canales had arrived in the City of

Mexico, as also Gen. Well. The friends of Santa Aña state that he was

more inclined to a union with the Liberal party than The Guatemala aggression on the south, and the violent proceedings against Mexican citizens of Ca fornia are the subjects of violent comment in the Mex

can papers.

A company of French and Mexican citizens

had been formed for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers betweent Vera Cruz and France. Varnauld & Co. represent the French, and Clarte & Payno the Mexican interests. Intelligence from the Rio Grande confirms

the reported disbandonment of Carvajal's force. Affairs had become remarkably quiet at Monterey. The British cotton ships America and Belmont were not greatly injured by fire at New-Orleans, and the cotton being pressed, would not be damaged more than

### Great Fire at Troy.

TROY, Wednesday, March 16, 1853.

The extensive works of N. Starbuck & Son in this city, were destroyed by fire last night, with their contents. 100 hands are thrown out of employment by the calamity. Messrs. Starbuck's loss is about \$40,000—insured for \$8,000. Property owned by other parties to the value of about \$5,000, was also consumed.

the value of about \$5,000, was also consumed.

J. O. Nerriam's clothing store was entered and robbed last night of goods to the value of from \$300

### Destructive Fire at Chelsea, Mass.

Bosron, Wednesday, March 16, 1853.

About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke ou a noun's Spirit Level manufactory on the corner of Broadway and Fourthest, Chelsea, which destroyed the entire block. The buildings were of wood and occupied mostly by Irish. Fifteen or twenty families were turned into the street without time even to save their clothing. The block was owned by Geo. W. Gerrish, and the in-

surance was small.

Last night was one of the coldest of the season here.

The wind blew a galo.

## Confirmation of the Trouble in Honduras

Departure of the Cambria.

Boston, Wednesday, March 16, 1852.

Private letters from Belize, Honduras, to the 19th February, confirm the accounts received via New-Orleans of trouble on the Mosquito Coast. The letters

do not, however, give the particulars.

The Royal Mail steamship Cambria sailed at noon to-day, with 28 passengers for Liverpool and 10 for Halifax. She takes no specie.

# New ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 15, 1803. The steamship Philadelphia has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails of the 15th February and 140 passengers.

### Marine Report.

THE HIGHLANDS, Wednesday, March 16-6 P.M. Wind N. W. and light-weather fair. The ship reported this morning is still off the Highlands, and a brig bound in is inside the floating light. No signals. Two ships and two barks have gone to sea.

### Explosion of a Steamer on the Ohio-Losse

CINCINNATI, March 16, 1853. Cincinnari, March 16, 1853.

The boilers of the steamer Bee exploded today on the Ohlo River, at West Franklin, below Evansville, killing Mr. Smith, (one of the pilots) and Mr. Bryan, the steward, and Mr. Stark, that first Clerk; Mr.
Reeder, the other cierk, and four of the deck hands
were dangerously scalded.

### Direct Railroad between New-York and Maryland-Bridging the Susquehanna. Baltimons, Wednesday, March 16, 1853. The Maryland House of Delegates have

ne Maryiand House of Delegates have passed the bill for an Eastern Shore or New-York straight line Railread—also the bill authorizing the Phi-ladelphia and Baltimore R. R. Company to Bridge the Susquehanna River at or near Havre de Grace.

Non-Arrival of the Canada. Halifax, N. S., Wednesday, March 18-114, P. M. There are no signs of the steamship Canada up to this hour. She is in her twelfth day out.

### NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Wednesday, March 16, 1853. Mr. McMurray, from the majority of the Committee on Pinance, (Mosers, McMurray and Congar.)
reported favorably on the Assembly bill relative to tolls

the reflroads and taxation.

Mr. Mongax—I was compelled to dissent from the report of the majority, on the ground that there is no public necessity for this law.

Mr. McMurray moved to make it the special

Mr. VANDERBILT proposed to amend so as to make it a special order immediately after the special order the proposed constitutional amendment is dis-

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. MUNROE in the Chair, considered the bill relative to the incorporation of Ferry Companies.

Mr. Platt gave notice of a bill to authorize the consolidation of the Oswego and Syracuse and Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad stock.

Recess till 4 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The bill in relation to Ferries, and the bill emending the Emigration law, were reported to the

The bill in relation to Bribery was ordered to a third reading.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill providing for the education of common

Progress was reported and the Senste ad-

ASSEMBLY.

Relative to the Maspeth-avenue Railroad.

Passed.
To incorporate the Packer Female Institute, rooklyn. Passed. To extend the term of compliance with the

General Railroad Act by the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. Passed. To regulate the fees of Wardens in the Clerks' To authorize the Emanuel Congregation of

ew-Cork to sell real estate. Passed. To authorize the City of Utica to take stock the Black River Railroad. Passed. To protect emigrant passengers arriving in n the Black River Railroad

the Port of New-York. Mr. Shaw, at considerable length, reviewed the course pursued toward emigrants, and the frauls committed egainst them. He hoped a bill of such great importance would receive the further consideration of

Mr. O'KEEFE-It may seem preposterous Mr. O'Krefe—It may seem preposterous for me to reply to my eloquent colleague from New-York. Having affixed my name to that report, I feel it to be my duty to defend it. I did think that no opposition would manifest itself, but it seems to have come and comes from the merchants. The first section is intended to remedy a great and crying evil perpetrated by these very merchants. It prevents them from selling to these unknessed and unprincipled robbers permits to go on vessels at quarantine and there plunder and rob ad libition. What is the effect of the present system? As soon as a vessel arrives at quarantine, it is immediately boarded by these harpies, and no one else permitted on board. These poor emigrants are forthwith huddled upon a private dock, walled in and shut in, and as soon as plundered and robbed of all they have, are kicked cut upon the broad world. Merchants are, as a class, men of character and standing, but are, like the rest of the world, selfish.

the world, selfish.

This bill prevents these thieves and robbers from going on these vessels—shutting up emigrants on private docks—preventing them from seeing relatives—separating the father from the son, and the son from the father. Mr. O Kerfe here read an article from a newspaper to show the frauds practiced under the present law.] This bill will permit the emigrants to land upon public docks where their friends and relatives can have an opportunity of seeing them, and advising them. It is impossible. nity of seeing them and advising them. It is impossible Mr. Specker, that I should advocate any bill that would not protect the emigrant. I am but a few removes from one myself. I want to see those protected that will protect us. I owe an spology to the House for having occupied their time, but I have done so, Mr. Speaker, for the sake of those who need our protection.

Mr. Sessions hoped, if what had been said

Mr. Nessnas hoped, it what had occur said was true, fortifications would be creeted in New-York, fully equipped with Paixhans, and all munitions of war, to protect those who arrive in the port of New-York from the bloodbounds who are destroying them.

Mr. Noble hoped the House would pause

and consider the injury to be done by passing over the consideration of this bill. Should the bill go back to the Committee of the Whole, it might not be reached again this session, and the evil would be without a remedy for

Mr. Shaw was willing to consent to any ourse that would insure a speedy relief of the afflicted

Mr. Nosle-The bill will effect an important Mr. Nosl. E—The bill will elect an important purpose. It destroys the mode by which this swindling is carried on. It prevents the imprisonment and plan-fer of the emigrant by those interested in railroad and teamboat lines. The blow is simed at the ruffins who reach the emigrant before he lands, and where he is ig-norant how to act. If the bill needs amendment let those amendments go to the Senate and be incorporated in the bill there, and we will concur in them.

Mr. Forsyth would go for the bill as it was, Mr. Forsyth would go for the bill as it was, to save delay. The principle of free trails would prevent much of the robbery. Those who now pay the highest price for permits the board emigrant vossels are enabled to swindle and misicad them, and get five times as much from them for passages into the country than ought to be paid. Competition would prevent this. Runner would bid against runner, and the rivalry of cought to be paid. Competition would prevent this Runner would bid against runner, and the rivalry of those harpies would destroy them. Then there should be an efficient police force for the special protection of emigrants from the swindlers who may surround them Mr. Wederind would state that when emi

Mr. Wederind would state that when emigrants are landed at the public docks, the charitable societies have seen that Policemen shall be ready for their protection. The robbery is committed at private docks. The owners of passenger ships, even those who remonstrate against this bill, are deeply implicated in these frauds. They charge the iniquity upon their clerks. But does this exonerate them? Not at all. They know the thing is done, and it is a fact, that these pursuits are given to disreputable politicians as a reward for their dirty political services. These pursuits are granted to them, and they sell them to the highest bidder, without regard to their character.

Poubtless some honest men obtain them, but the generality of runners are no better than highway-med, although their swindling transactions are protected by law. Living in a district where these corrupt trans-actions are most extensively carried on, he understood the necessity of smending the present law.

Mr. Osocop moved the previous question, and

the bill was passed.

The House then took a recess to 4 o'clock.

Afternoon Session. To license and regulate Pilots in the port of

New-Yerk.

To authorize the construction of draw-bridges

over Flushing and Newtown creeks.
For the relief of the Williamsburgh Turn-

pike and Bridge Co.

Increasing the number of Harbor Masters in the port of New York.
Providing for additional Notaries in New

York City.

Relative to suits by and against Joint Stock

#### The Philadelphia Murders-Spring Indicted. &c.

PRILABELPHIA, Wednesday, March 16, 1853,
At an examination held in the Court-room of At an examination held in the Court-room of the County Prison, yesterday afternoon, the chain of evidence fixing the crime of nurdering Hannah Shaw and Ellen Lynch upon Arthur Spring, was completed, and little doubt can remain as to his guilt. The melanchely spectacle of his son and only child testifying against the prisoner, adds to the shocking character of the crime, which is further aggravated by his brazen, heartless manner, and his futile attempt to charge the murder, in turn upon his son.

The matter was before the Grand Jury this afternoon. About a dozen witnesses were examined, among them Arthur Spring, the son of the alleged murderer. The Jury found two true bails against Spring, charging him with the murder of Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Lynch. He will be tried on Monday or Tuesday next.

Our city front, on the Delaware, is infested with wandering pilferers, called "coffee theres." They

will be tried on Monday or Fuesday hext.

Our city front, on the Delaware, is infested with wandering pilferers, called "coffee thieves." They are generally Germans. Their last operation was the carrying of from Pine-st wharf, of about six thousand pounds of pig iron, in about 48 hours. Several of the thieves were arrested.

This moorning Mr. B. Frank Dutton, fell through the hatchway from the fifth story to the ground floor of the new building of Hall & Boardman, Arch st, below Third. Mr. Dutton is a woolen weaver and occupies the fifth floor for his business; the accident occurred to the unfortunate man while engaged in moving some machinery. He alighted upon his feet, the bones of both of which were broken. His spine was also injured. Drs. Turner and Darrah were called in, and did all in their power to relieve the sufferer. Mr. Dutton has a family, he resides in Twelfth-st., above Poplar, whither he was subsequently conveyed in great pain.

The weather to-day is fine.

[By Telegraph.]
PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 16, 1853. The Grand Jury have found true bills against Arthur Spring for the murder of Ellen Lynch and Han-nah Shaw. The trial is fixed for Monday. D. F. Dutton, formerly a Lieutenant in the

Mexican Wer, this morning fell through a hatchwar from the fifth story of a store on Arches, below Taird. He was terribly injured, and his recovery is hopeless.

### SANTA ANA AT CARTHAGENA.

We translate from the Courrier des Etats Unis the following interesting letter on the life of the Mexican Dictator in his retreat in New-Gre-

an opportunity to see the former President of Mexico, the celebrated general Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana Since he quiitted Jamaica two years ago, he has been living about six leagues from Carthagens at a place called Turbaco, near the canal connecting Carthagens with the river Madeleine, -a canal which the stupidity of the New-Grenada Government leaves in such bad repair, that it is of no use, and the whole commerce with he interior of the country has been carried to Santa Martha, nearer the mouth of the river.

"We rode on horseback to Turbaco. Although in-troduced to this fallen celebrity by an Englishman of fistinction, for whom the Mexican general professed to cherish great consideration, I could not avoid some feeling of distrust in regard to my reception, as I had something to reproach myself with, on his account.

At the taking of the Tuileries in 1848, I collected the trophies which the Prince de Joinville bore away from St. Jean d' Uilos, and in my reports I spoke in quite irreverent terms of the vanquished. Happily, nothing of this had transpired, and I was far from turning the conversation on this point. During the thirty-six hours, which we passed with Santa Alla, upon us by the whole family. His second wife is still young, and his daughter by a former marriage is very igreeable. Although he was beaten by us, before serving as a pedestal, by his defeats, for the glory of the American generals, he retains no unpleasant feeling toward France, to which he may ascribe even the osa of his limb. His whole hatred is concentrated

upon the United States.
"His mode of life is calm and uniform. He does not even make any change for visitors in his established rules. In the morning, after taking coffee, he mounts his horse and rides for a couple of hours. On his return, he takes a bath. Breakfast is served at ten. At neon, the rich espitalist goes into his cabinet, and like banker or broker with us, receives the men of business who may wish to have transactions with him. Well posted up in this department of finance it is said that like my wacle Matthew, he has carried the science of calculation to such an extent, that he can tell what a crown will amount to in a quarter of an hour. In a word, he has greatly improved his circumstances by this commerce.

"After the indispensable siesta, five times a week,

the trainers of game-cocks, who are very numerous in this province, come with victims. The pit is opened. Santa Aña occupies the place of konor in the midst of his aviary, which is rich in a most beautiful collection of the biped gladiators. Considerable stakes are laid on each round. But it seems that generally the pride of the feather leads the Lord Governor to take bad bets. Thus, it is said, the greater part of the profits of his usury is given back to the chances of the spur. It is certain that he has much pleasure for his money, and be is rich enough to pay for the glory. To one not accustomed to these spectacles, they appear no less dismal than disgusting; but one no doubt gets used to them, for it is only Europeans on their first arrival who

find fault with these popular diversions,
"Before dining at 6 o'clock, the General takes an other bath. He dresses in full military uniform when be has guests to whom he wishes to do honor. This is no slight sacrifice to politeness, I might say to vanity, in such a hot country. The table is most sug otnous'y served, and after being seated at it, one can no more doubt that Santa Ana knows how to eat, then that Car thagens is a place where there is the best of fare. In the evening, they have cards and music, and perhaps dancing. There is drinking, and no end to the smok ing. These pleasures are prolonged till midnight. lattoes, where under good musquito nets, you may choose between a bed or a hammock, and sleep till suurise. As soon as it is light, attentive waiters bring you a basket of fruit and a cup of soffee. The day, unless it is Sunday, is passed in the same manner.
"General Santa Aña, who speaks French correctly,

is very reserved on politics. Still, it is easy to see that he has yet an ardent ambition concealed under this appearance of coldness. His partisans understand the matter, and the diplomatic service is in request. The time is approaching when the financial crisis will finish the dissolution of the present organization of the Mexican Republic. It has been put of thus far only by the annual instalments of the Americans to pay for California.

Mexico can say that this beautiful province is already esten up. The patriotism of the clergy and nobility will not supply the deficit. The party of Santa Aña will resume the escendancy; that of the present administration will be destroyed at a blow, and pass into new relations. The American party, which is nothing Angle-Saxon race, will form the opposition to the new government of Santa Aña, which certainly will not be of long duration. The natural current, stronger than all parties, leads to annexation. It is unhappily written in the destinies of Mexico that she must again pass through the experiment of a dictatorship, by which she has once been destroyed, before recovering her

#### The Recent Lecture on Cayenne. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

Sin: In your paper of Tuesday morning I Broadway Tabernacle on Monday evening by Mr. G. Fabens, late United States' Consul at Cayenne. A brief paragraph in the Journal of Commerce informs its read-ers that the lecture was delivered "to a small but appreciative audience," and that "the lecturer referred particularly to the melancholy stagnation of labor and neglect of agriculture and manufactures consequent upon the emancipation of slaves in French Guiana, on the declaration of the Republic, in 1848." As one of "the small but appreciative audience" that heard the lecture, I feel disposed, in a few additional paragraphs, rescue from oblivion some further particulars of this lecture. When patriotic Ex Consuls who come forward to give us "facts versus action" on such an impor-tant subject, gather only "small but appreciative audiences," and when the editorial guardians of the [Castle Garden Union are so niggardly and discriminative in their echoes of the highly appreciative wisdom that reaches select cars, the great public are in danger of losing the knowledge that should be more widely dif-

losing the knowledge that should be more widely diffused.

The lecturer did not confine himself to "Cayenne," not even to French Guiana. He stepped over into St. Domingo, and adventured upon the universal history of the African race. As speckmens of his historical knowledge and verity, I may mention his allusion to "the herrers of St. Domingo," in a connection calculated to convey the impression that those "horrors" were the consequence, not of ensiavement, but of restored freedom! The "appreciative audience" were not so farmished with dates as to reveal to them the trac "facts versus faction," in this matter. They were not told that the first scone of the bloody drama was before emancipation was either bestowed or contemplated, and that the second was consequent upon the periodicus attempt of Napoleon to restoslave the people, after their legal emancipation, and after a period of prosperity and freedom! Of the heriosm of Gen. Toussaint L'Ouverture he said nothing, as an offset or as an exception to his contemptuous carresture of the colored race. He informed his "appreciative andience" that the race, in all ages, had uniformly been proved incapable of civilization and self-direction. Here he ignored ansient Ethiopia, Thebes, Egypt, Lybia, and Carthage; as he also did the time-honored sames of Euclid, the father of mathematics, and of Cyprian, Cyril, and St. Augustine, bishope of the succent churches (to say nothing of Alexander Dumas and others of modern times) when he broadly denied that any philosopher, poet, or man of letters had everyet appeared among them! The learned Ex-Consul had probably never read the writings of Herodotus, the father of history, who resided in Egypt and traveled in Ethiopia, in which he testifies that the two nations were of one race, with jet black complexious, flai noses, and frizzled hair, yet evidently regarding them as a superior people, and attesting that the Greeks and Romans received letters from them, even in his day, sending their sons to be educated among them. The eloquen fused.

The lecturer did not confine himself to "Cayenne, In treating of "Cayenne," the lecturer, ceriainly,

cushs to have been more at home. He had been there, had survived the horrors of emanapation and liberty—and had got home again. Assuredly he ought to know what a "melanoholy thing liberty is, in Cayenne. He told us an amusing anecdons, (as he seemed to think) the gist of which was that, in Cayenne, a sailor (a white American sailor) is not accounted a men! The pertinency of the story I did not perceive, unless it was to furnish an introduction to the doctrine he was about to instinute that a negro is not a man. After some account of the soil, climate, productions, and exports of Cayenne, the lecturer told us that the amount of exports had greatly diminished in consequence of freedom. I noticed that while the amounts exported, before emancipation, were stated in sanshers as though copied from official documents, not statements in numbers since emancipation were alveatured. The speaker contented himself with the general assertion that the exports had fallen of, on some articles, one-fourth, on others one-third, or omehalf, &c. There was nothing like statistical and authonicated accuracy was nothing like statistical and authenticated accuracy attempted. But what if it be granted that the exports have diminished as greatly as Mr. Fabens has represented; I sit cortain that the change should be regarded a "melancholy" one? If the agriculurists of New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohlo, could but be realward reduced to "me new hole or new new less.

England, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohlo, could but be ensiaved, reduced to "one peck of corn per week," ten or fifteen dollars worth of clothing per annum, with houses and farniture to correspond, it is quite possible that the amount of "erports" in the hands of the enslavers, might increase in equal proportion. "Appreciative audiences" should inquire whether "the chief end of man" is to be guaged, measured, and reached, by mere amounts of enports.

According to the lecturer, Cayenne was characterized by agricultural thrift and prosperity during the reign of sleery, but everything was becoming a desolation in consequence of freedom—the land uncultivated, overspread with bushes, and about to be abandoned by their owners. The warning of this example was distinctly held up for the admonation of Americans. "The "discriminative andience," if they sympehized with the speaker, would be led, perhaps, to expect, on making a trip down the river, this, to see the Kennecky side all blesming like a garden of Edem, and the Ohio side becoming a wilderness of desolation." How instructive must have been a lecture that thus displaces "actions" with "facts."

But Mr. Fabens has a ready solution for his Picture.

facts!"
Mr. Fabens has a ready solution for his Picture. just like colored men permitted their plantations to be re-duced to weeds and bushes, he forgot to tell. Perhaps it duced to weeds and bushes, he lorget to tell. Perhaps it was because they were no longer permitted to enforce labor without wages by the eart whip, as the lecturer himself admitted had been done. He even intimated that it ought to be done again, and labored to create a sympathy for the plautera against the "oppressive legislation" of the emancipating French Government. The pathos of his eloquence culminated just here and almost rose to sublimity while he sketched the French Revolution of 1878, when, as he said, the bopes and the eather issues most of the friends of liberty throughout the world rose to the highest pitch, and Americans began to half with joy a sister Republic, but (Alas' the vanity of eartisty hopes) all these fond anticipations were doomed to disappointment and chagrin, by the proclamation of liberty is the ninggree. [An attempt was here made to cheer the speaker by applause, but "the discriminative andience" somehow found it a difficult task. Significant glances were exchanged. Some countenances looked

cheer the speaker by appliance, but "the discriminative audience" somehow found it a difficult rask. Significant glances were exchanged. Some countenances looked black at first and then began to light up with an expression of a sense of the ladierous. The cheering this time was a very faint one.]

While descanting upon the indolence of the negroes, the speaker waxed warm in defense of the doctrine that all men are under a secreted obligation to labor. [On this point he was as strenuous as any fanatical abolitionist.] He knewof no reason why the negro should be exempted from this universal law of cur nature. And since the negro could not direct his own labor, and avoid not work without compulsion, he must be coerced. What was to be done with idle abits he did not say, nor whether the "universal law of labor" extended to them. Perhaps, in a slave holding community. In never once witnessed any such phenomenon as white people who do not labor.

At every point, the lecturer evidently labored to rep-At every point, the lecturer evidently labored to represent the colored people of Cayenne in the most universalle point of view. Their ignorance, their degradation, and their views, were indescribable. Admitting the half of the picture to be true, Abolitionists will perversely infer from it the baleral indusences of Slavery. Mr. Fabens leaves us to infer that it should rather be attributed to the "melancholy" effects of their emancipation, in 1848—scarcely live years ago! What a degrading thing (to the colored mins) is freedom! He certainly represented them as being in a much better condition while in slavery than they are now in freedom. And his statement made them more considerate and industrious. Before emancipation they diligently employed their simple leisure in working for themselves, and providing for their own comfort. But now that they have all their time, they will scarcely work enough to support life; nay, they are becoming an army of naupers, dependant on the already overtasked benevolence of the whites.

ilie; nay, they are becoming an army of panjers, dependant on the already overtasked benevolence of the
whites.

The phase of slavery that prevailed at Cayenne, secording to Mr. Fabens, must have been of a remarkable
character, contrasting so strongly with the slavery of
this country, that "a discriminative audience" might
have inferred that it would be sophistical to reason
from the one to the other. Their wants as rational and
religious beings were well provided for—they had full
supplies for their necessities, and were only required to
labor seven or eight hours per day! Had be said ten or
twelve hours, (instead of the 14 or 16 hours so mercifully
provided by the legislators of our slave States, as a religifrom "excessive labor") the story would not have been
incredible. The milder provisisions of the Code Noir
would have accounted for it. But the story was spoiled
by being overdrawn. So likewise in his account of the
disorders consequent on emancipation. Some tunnition
ons demonstration would have been credible. But the
wholerale description of murder, devastation, and outrage—the jails filed, and the country overrun, was rendered unaccountable and indeed fallacious, by his own
subsequent narration of particulars. In showing up
what he called the "ludifrous farce of emancipation"
in which nothing was omitted that could make the negroes appear ludicrous—their merriments—their sports,
along with their enrolment as voters and their grotesque
assembling in churches, it was quite manifest that good
humor and gratulation, in their rude way, were the
characteristic features of the scene. The bloody exhibittens he had led his "discriminative audience" to anticinate wave missing like Sancho's ass, when most need-

ticipate were missing, like Sancho's ass, when most needed. Our Cervantes was found napping. He had lost sight of his programme.

He let out, too, the secret of discontent among the Cayenne slaveholders. It was not the dangers, nor yet the desolations, nor the decastations of freedom! They had been predisposed to emancipation all along—so he seared us—but they had not expected it quite so soon. Above all, they were disappointed in not receiving any compensation. Had the French Government only satisfied them on this score, they would willingly have insured the public tranquility—they would neither have trembled for the safety of their throats, nor wept Jeremiads over their desolated plantations. And in this case the "inelancholy" picture of human freedom in Cayenne would perhaps never have been presented by the Ex-Consul to a "discriminative sudience" at Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, in March, 1853.

The lecturer nevertheless protested that he was not an advocate of Slavery. He distinctly admitted that his statements could not avail for its justification. The congruity of this, with the main drift of his lecture, was not easily seen. More than once heapoks disparagingly of the doctrines of human brotherhood, human equality and indienable rights. And the precise place to be assigned to the negro, in the scale of being, whether human or bestial, he would not undertake to determine. He closed with a suggestion of the inquiry whether it would not be proper for the American Government to interfere with the existing state of things in Cayenne. The example is a dangerous one, and at our very doors, and we are in danger of being annoyed with emigrant blacks from Cayenne, idle, vicious and lawless. Fresident Pierce has protested against the colonization of foreigners on this continent, and what right has the French Government to people this continent with free blacks.

Such, Mr. Editor, are some of the current of the Committee to lear the Moditionists to circulate such patriotic appeals?

W. G.

### EUROPE'S APPEAL TO AMERICA. Review of the Late Struggles for Freedom-

Duty of Intervention. BY AN AMERICAN.

I have now gone through the leading feature as I apprehend them, of this question, and I come to its main point of consequence where they all meet. What would you have us do ! I would answer shortly and respectfully, but most confidently, do all that you reasonably can in behalf of Freedom against foreign interference. But how! By remonstrance and negotiation! Yes, pri-marily, but shortly and preremptorily, and if that fall, as it surely will, how afterward? By the only other way open to us-by armed intervention. Oh, then, you ould declare war! Yes, my good friends; and is so wonderful to you? Try then a home-test: would no any armed man who should see a defenceless brother outraged by a ruffian, declare war against the latter Yes, but not so between nations, And why not? the proportional risk is not greater but much less. If you, A B, help your sister against an armed ruffian, you risk your life; but if we, Republicans of America, help our sister Republic of Rome or Hungary, not one in a thousand of us would risk his life or anything else that a man would demur upon in such a cause. Besides, even if we should help them with the armed hand, it does not fellow that we must come to blows. Would the ruffian prosecute his outrage on the woman when he should prosecute his outrage on the woman when he should see her armed brother coming up ! No; a thousand to one he would withdraw himself; of this every man's common sense assures him; and, beside, in its international spplication, we have a late practical proof of it. One word from Palmerston against the interference of Nicholas would have stopped him; that is now acknowledged; and that one word would have saved Hungary and Italy, and probably, too, Germany and France from their sad slavery. What Palmerston's true motive was, who can tell! an unworthy one most likely, for the

prime mover of the Chinese poison mongering war, we are not bound to presume good motives, but he was besetted ecough to state for his best outcomble one, that for the interests of Europe, Austria must be maintained atmong the great powers; as if Austria, holding Hangary in one hand, and itsly in the other; holding the two meeting, ther is, by the cars, could ever be really power stead, as a bulwark against Russ is; and a much stronger bulwark too, and much likelier for all true interests of Europe and of mackind, though bulk upon a narrower basis. But we will presume the worst, for we can well afford to do so. Suppose an insurrection in Italy or in Hungary, or a simultaneous one, as it must likely would be, in both countries: Russia threatens to interfere in both countries: Russia threatens to interfere in both of Austria; we protest, remonstrate, at last threaten likewise; she persists not withstanding our words, and takes the field to uphold Deepotism; why then, may not we uphold Freedom? Russia unfolds her day in dofisance, in outrage of the holiest rights, and shall we not unfold ours in their defense? Oh, not we may stand by and look or but we must not stir; it is our duty to be cowarily. What it is the will of deepots so sacred in our eyes, and are popular rights so despicable? Since when have they become so? Are the kites and revens of old Imperiation to range abroad without restriction, and carry haves whither they will, while the young eagle of Amorica is to become so? Are the kires and ravens of old Imperia-ism to range abroad without restriction, and carry haves whither they will, while the young eagle of America is to be newed in her close cage? Yes; for they will be too strong for her. Ah! indeed! We read in Machail that

be mewed in her close eage? Yes, not they will be used that

An eagle towering in her profe of place.

Was by a monaing on harded? We read in Machan that

That was a poetic marvel; but this political one would be still more mirroculous. For this same Russia, the great, the Colessus—after all, what a colossal muddal, what a gigantic feeblomess she is! Wasrever she has put forth her great, sprawling arms and legs, what a wretched figure has she made! Look at her latest prowesses—in Hungary, in Circassia. Oh, but in Hangary she succeeded. Gioriously indeed, and most imperially—much as the big bully succeeded in Minnerically—much as the last that the same that a succeeded and wasted very unexpectedly he is fain to insure his succeeded very unexpectedly he is fain to insure his succeeded very unexpectedly, after her six someths colosial efforts, without even the pretense of a serious battle won or fortress taken, she accept what she had long before bargained for—a traitor's surroader, with all due mock majesty and self-glorification; much like that of Falstaff when he receives the sword of Coleville. Such success to Russia may be a glory; to any country where Honor is honorable it would be a shame.

Again, then, I ask—not of shippers, or slik-morchants, or loan mongers—for who expects morally from money-bags? but I ask it of the American people, as what ground are you to stand aloof from the coming contest? Is it because you are so slivish as to have Freedom? Ah, no; we love and cherish her; every-body knows and feels it. Are you then so dastardly as to disavow her? I cannot think it. That you are one-vinced of her rightful claims on you, I behave; and I only bessed him to have the cour

vinced of her rightful claims on you, I believe; and I only beseech you to have the courage of your coariestions. Confider, when a disarried but high-spirital nation is about to rise for Freedom how mighty may be the efficacy, both moral and material, of even a small aid; remember how is helped forward your own entranchisement, and do as you would be and were done by; think on what was done with four hundred fowlinggans against the Austrian army at Mian. Think of Palermo and Belogna and the many other trials between free enthusiasm and compulsory soldiership, how the fire began with starts and ended with the conflagration of the strongest despotic fortresses. Such is the public feeling now in Italy that with five thousand man—right men—sturdy, and well-armed, and warm hearted, once handed on her coast, a general revolt must follow. For the result I should be very far from despair, and the Austrians, I am sure, would be quite as far from coafidence.

the result I should be very far from despair, and the Austrians, I am sure, would be quite as far from coabdence.

In the foregoing pages I have dwelf much upon details, more than I could wish in some respects and less in others; I have had no room for quotations, dates, authorities, and this I should have regretted more but for the ready authentication of the facts, both from their recency and the publicity of their records. I will now pass from the statement, too often painful, of details, to a conclusion drawn from higher generalities. I am no Theorist, and therefore I have nothing to say for or against a theory now much contested—that of a Political Providence overruling the purposes of Man by the disposal of God; in such a Providence I would fain believe unreservedly; and thus far, at least, in all reverence I do believe, that God has set bounds to Powers and Principalities; that wickedness in high places is watched by Him; that He will not leave the wrongs of His people forever unavenged; and, to crown the climax of infany, that He will not suffer the foul, selfish treasons, the shameless perjuries, the bloody outrages of a wretch like Louis Bonaparte to be carried out into lasting success and triumplant consummation; such an example would be too mischievous, too destructive of our hopes for mankind, too horrible, in short, for my boiled. But if we would have faith in this Providence we must remember that Faith is not cowardly acquiescence; that God vindicates his ways through human instruments; anotherefore when in the ripeness of time we hear the searching question: "Who will go on this great mission;" I the trust and guardianship of Precedom, to us now above all nations, mainly, if not wholly consigned; not only is the overflow of our weifare, but also, I grieve to say it in the short-fallings of our selfschoess, our narrow and shrinking policy, but desertion of our distinctive standard as a People; we are no longer children on the face of earth, we are men, and emong the mightiest of them sye, the ver new manhood, or our old cliftdishness? The truth, it fear, is, that siter all we are but half hearted in the cause that above all earthly ones, we ought to cherish—that of Freedom. We are workers or tillers, trailers, jobbers or speculators, and lastly, what we should be primarily—Republicans. We are willing enough to indulge our selves in the luxury, a selish one at the best, of sentimental sympathy, but only while we have nothing to pay for it; when a call is made on us we begin to look codily, count the cost, thank Heaven that we are clear of entangling alliances, and conclude to "proceed no further in this business." Now we are all sware that to count the cost is a very neadful process, only if we be men we must not make duty subordinate to cost, but cost to duty. We must do our duty at all costs. But as yet we fall saily short of this determination; we keep our small private interests so close before our eyes that the great public one, the world-wide interest of humanity is almost wholly shut out from us. Above all things we want Faith—Faith in our Republican calling—a Faith wrought into us and working through us, till the waole lump, cold as it now is, be leavened thoroughly, and rise, both inwardly and outwardly to its right development. From the back of this Faith our freest utterances are but fifful; like Fear, as the poet has portrayed her.

"Weback receil, we know not why."

## "We back recoil, we know not why, Even at the sound ourselves have made,"

"Weback recei, we know not sky,

Even at the sound ourselves have made."

Not so does the true spirit speak, from the heart—from
the heartstrings, I should rather say, of Patriotism—but
there are signs, if I read them rightly, that these fitful utterances are but the prelude, the rehearsal of worthier
strain, earnest, lofty, thoroughly sustained. But for this
hope I should well night despair of Freedom; cling to it,
therefore, and cherian it, I beseech you, old and young,
but you, young Americans, especially, for to you Faith,
the noblest faculty of our nature is voucheafed in fuller
measure and with stronger efficacy; everywhere Faith
works wonders, but no where would she work more work
more work more work more work more work more work more work
find the reminiscence a cheering and uplifting one—is
eminently Republican; in her we have both our strongest stay and our surest guidance, our anchor and our
beacon; she is our wrae spiritual President, the impeliing, the sustaining, and, above all, the ennobling principle of our Union; for who is so low mindel among us
as to stake our nobleness as a nation on our buik, our
but dimensions; Austria is a bigger country than this,
but without a mind, a soul—how flat, how groveiling,
she is! No, we are too likely to forget it, and therefore
we should look the more earnessly to the great truth,
that from our spirit alone is the growth of our greatness

Spiritus-inter alit, totanque afficas per artus.

Herefore, the supplies of the growth of our greatness

Spiritus-inter alit, totanque afficas per artus.

### " Spiritueintes alis,totamque infusa per artus. Mens agitut moiens, et magno se corpore misc

Spiritusiness alicitotamque infras per artas.

Hens agitat novem, et magno se corpore minest.

In that spirit, then, under God—in the spirit, I mean, of Faith—we breathe, and live, we have our being as Republicans; without it we are untrue to our calling; we but wear a vain mask and walk in a vain show. First of all then, let us be faithful, earnestly so, with a thorough, unfinehing faith in Right, in Truth, in Humanity, in God, above all, as the center to whom and frem whom all the three radiate; and remember that such a Faith will not confine herself within the limits of this or any other country; she has a wide vision, and no less wide a field of working energy, for she lives in Principles are inclosed in no walls, wrapped in no treaties, bounded by no horizons, save the heavenly one, above all they are barred, to the faithful at least, by no prejudices; and here the Christian Regublican feels his double faith—political and religious—bound and strengthened togther by a most comforting assurance; the one uphoids and avouches the other with the clearness, and force, and truth of sunlight; both teach us to acknowledge and fulfil the beheat of universal brotherbood—to recognize no sects, to allow no lordships, to regard all mankind, not as the children of their common Father. These teachings are before us, clear and conclusive, none can dispute their authority; and we all, whether as Republicans or Christians, must admit their authority. To be sure we have a loophole left for us; we may try the stale trick of cowardiec; we may admit, I mean, the truth, as indeed we must, but only to palter and tamper with ir on the point of application, on the plea of present inexpediency; but can America bear to concentrate herself into such a heartless evil: Is her spirit so pinfully below her strength? Is the native hue of her recognition so be sicklied over with the vile cast of selfshness? So, my countrymen, I cannot believe of you so basely; you have both the power and the will, your own principles are crying to you for re